

Great Bear Lake Mineral Field Destined to Place Canada in Front As Largest Radium Producer

"Almost too good to be true," is the way J. C. McNabb, engineer of construction Canadian Pacific Railways, describes prospects in the Great Bear Lake mineral fields, following an inspection tour.

Mr. McNabb firmly believes in the enormous potential wealth of the district, he declared, and it will some day place Canada in the forefront of the world as a radium producer. Silver, copper, and other valuable minerals abound there.

The new reduction plant, established by the Dominion Department of Mines in Ottawa, has completed several extractions of radium from the Great Bear pitchblende with "almost fantastic results," he continued. From 97 to 98 per cent. of the radium has been extracted from the ore in each test.

"The plant was placed in Ottawa earlier at Great Bear Lake because three tons of acid to one ton of ore are used in the reduction process," he said. "Thus it is cheaper to ship ore than to ship the acid to Great Bear owing to prevailing transportation difficulties and high freight rates."

Available when needed can be carried by airplane or portaged for many miles overland.

"I believe the Ottawa plant will become one of the leading units of its kind in the world. It is the only one of its kind in the British Empire at present and overbids the necessity of shipping the ore to Belgium or Czechoslovakia for reduction."

Mr. McNabb pointed out that the life of the radium suits secured from the Great Bear Lake pitchblende was estimated at 250 years when the radium product was effective for only 20 years. It was to be hoped, he continued, that in the near future Canada would be able to break away from the Belgian combine with beneficial results for all mankind.

Problem Solved By Cook

High Electric Bill For Refrigerator Puzzled Service Man

Our record of the little battles between human and their machines has been lengthened by a little story about a refrigerator, sent us by a man who read a story we had about an electric clock. The people who had sold the refrigerator received a call from its owner, asking them to hurry right around and make some sort of adjustment, any kind of adjustment. The thing was, the owner reported to a service man, eating its head off. It was using enough electric current to run a machine shop. The service man looked at the electric bills, before and after, and agreed that, indeed, something was seriously wrong. He inspected the tebox carefully. Everything was fine. He went over the wiring. Nothing wrong. He went over a lot of things with no result. Then he sat down and looked at the machine reproachfully. While he was so engaged, the colored cook came in and he idly asked her how she liked her new refrigerator.

"I likes it fine," the assured him, "jes fine. I leaves the door open and she cooks the whole kitchen noble." The New Yorker.

B.C. Gold

Gold production in British Columbia increased by 25 per cent. in the first half of this year. Placer mining is active with 5,000 men in search of gold. Production of all minerals in the first six months of 1932 was valued at \$14,356,060.

Biagray, a farm house 300 years old, in Glasgow, Scotland, is to be torn down to make room for modern buildings.

Indians often made pets of beaver.



"Darling, do you think your mother will accept me as a son-in-law?"

"I am sure she will. We always disagree about everything."—*Ed Rolig Tell Times, Galesburg, Mo.*

W. N. U. 1937

New Buildings For University Of London

Over Forty Years Since First Ones Were Erected

London's famous "Bloomsbury"—the Bloomsbury of lodging house and shabby streets—is doomed. Over a large part of it will rise a \$15,000,000 building project, destined when finished to house the University of London. Architects, under the leadership of Charles Holden, are engaged in designing the vast project, and the foundation stone is to be laid in the new year.

It will be many years before the whole of the new university buildings are ready, but it is hoped to have a portion of them finished for the celebrations in 1935. Yet for even this portion 10,000 expert drawings and blue prints are involved.

London university is the largest in Europe, but many Londoners are all but unaware of its existence. The present buildings of the university proper were erected some 40 years ago.

Pocket Radio Perfected

British Policemen Now Equipped With Instrument That Enables Him To Receive Spoken Messages

Exhaustive tests, which proved that police pocket wireless can be regarded as an accomplished fact, have been carried out at Brighton in the presence of British Home Office officials.

The set being used weighs only 1 lb. and is 6 in. long, 4 in. wide and 1 in. deep, and fits easily into the breast pocket of a policeman's tunic.

A tiny bell fitted to the instrument rings when a message is about to come through and on applying an ear-piece the wearer can receive spoken messages as clearly as by telephone within a range of 50 miles.

It is proposed to equip the Brighton police with the set, and it is likely that other forces will follow suit.

The inventor is Mr. C. I. P. Dean, a young wireless engineer, of Slough, Buckinghamshire.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union



LOADS OF SMARTNESS HAS THIS SNAPPY BLOUSE, WITH SLIM-MIND DIAGONAL CLOSING

And it's a model that can be carried out in a great many different materials.

For instance, here it is in a crepe silk print.

Then again, you may want something a bit more dressy as crepe satin in pastel shade or in white.

The rough crepe silks are sportive and well liked.

And it's the easiest thing in the world to fashion.

And it's for the saving in cost—the medium size taken but 2½ yards of 39-inch material.

Style No. 338 is designed for sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 26, 28, 30 and 42 inches bust.

Price of pattern 25 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

How To Order Pattern

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 170 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

Name

Town

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FATHER: "So you want to marry my daughter? Have you considered her family in this matter?"

SUITOR: "I have, sir. I love the girl so much, I'd be willing to put up with anything."—The Humorist, London, England.

Fewer Giants and Dwarfs

Advance Of Medical Science Said To Be Reason

The death of Vlado Velickovitch, the world's smallest man, at Ljubljana, near Belgrade, brings to light the fact that both giants and dwarfs are becoming scarce. The advance of medical science is responsible for this change, and although the average human height has decreased slightly there are fewer extremes at either end of the scale.

Vlado earned his title with a mere 23 inches, but his widow is only four inches taller. While dwarfs are comparatively rare, there is much more competition for aspiring giants.

While doctors can offer no limits for dwarfs, giants do not often exceed seven feet. A surprising number have surpassed this imposing height, though, the most notable giant of recent years being Machnow, a Russian mammoth man. Machnow attained the enormous stature of nine feet eight inches, or over five times that of Vlado. Machnow's appetite was in proportion to his bulk, for he required two quarts of milk, a dozen eggs and a couple of loaves of bread for breakfast. His dinner consisted of a mere three pounds of meat, five pounds of potatoes and half a gallon of beer, while at nine o'clock he fortified himself with a light supper of 19 eggs, three pounds of bread and butter and a quart of tea. For his evening snack he would take stout and light his cigarette at a gashup.

John Middleton, a Lancashire giant of the seventeenth century, is reputed to have attained nine feet eight inches also.—The World-View, New York.

Century-First Of The Lawnmower

Machine First Used For Trimming Nap Off Cloth

It is just a hundred years since the lawnmower was invented. It was not invented in the first instance for shaving lawns. The first machine of the kind was produced by Edwin Budding, a textile engineer, to trim off the nap from an outback of cloth, a task formerly done by hand with the aid of shears.

This machine was responsible for an outbreak of riots in cloth-weaving districts. Budding saw that the cloth mover of his time might well be applied to lawns, and he produced an extraordinary contraption about as big as a modern motorcar which did the job fairly well. His later machines were smaller.

Airplane Delivers Paper

Lonely Fire Lookout In California Receives Two Daily

Miles away from railroad or main highway the fire lookout at Fraser Peak, California, receives his daily paper by airplane.

A small group gathers twice a day to gaze at a speckling airplane as it drops a San Francisco newspaper on the way to Los Angeles and its long airplane newspaper on its way north again later in the day.

Jess Hart, the engineer on the flying craft, has received a letter from A. L. Ellis, lookout at the lonely station in the Tehachapi range, thanking him for the service.

Canada Troops Made Good Trade Emisaries

French People Acquired Taste For Their Cheese and Jam

Canadian soldiers who served in France acted as trade emissaries for Canadian products, according to Col. H. Harre, Dominion Trade Commissioner in France.

During the Great War, he said, in a recent interview, Canadian troops shared their cheese and jam rations with French people and the latter developed a liking for these foods. As a result there is a demand for Canadian cheese and jam in France, particularly in the northern part.

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Interesting Research Work Planned For Investigations In Regard To Durum Wheat

Think These Over

Difficult Questions Given Freshmen At End Of First Year

Here are some of the questions University of Chicago freshmen had to answer at the close of their first year of study under the direction of Robert Maynard Hutchins, the youngest university president in the country.

Do woodpeckers have sharp bills adjusted for pecking wood?

Do moths collect about a light at night only because of the presence of other moths?

Do potatoes stored in the dark lose weight faster after sprouts have grown out than before?

Has the tapeworm a specialized alimentary tract?

Do spiders weave its web to limit its elders, or because of trial and error learning, instruction or instinct?

Is it true that polar bears are not found in the Antarctic because the environment is not suitable for their existence?

One of the most interesting questions asked the students to trace a "critical episode" in the life of a red blood cell that went adventuring with one of its fellows in a human body.

Brief Cognomens

World's Shortest Place Name Is In Sweden

The French claim the distinction of having the shortest surname in the world, writes a correspondent. That is "Oy," and it is fairly common in Paris. A good second is the Irish "Ek," which, curiously enough, is also found in Sweden.

Coming to the world's shortest place names, "Aa" in Sweden leads the way. Then "O" turns up once more as the name of a town in the Chinese province of Honan. But Holland has the last word (or letter) with "Y," which is the name of a bay in the Zuyder Zee.

It is not necessary to go abroad for examples of short names, writes another correspondent.

In Inverness-shire there is the River E. rising in the Mouallish Mountains and forming a tributary of the River Gairn. Here a tributary of the River Forth flows into Loch Ness.

Tell The Instructor

The sergeant-instructor was taking a class of backward recruits in musketry drill.

"Private Smithers," he said, with some wrath, "I just told you to take a fine sight and you at once did the opposite."

"Did I?" murmured Smithers nervously.

"Yes, you did," snapped the sergeant. "You ought to know by now what a fine sight is. What is a fine sight, anyway?"

The recruit looked thoughtful.

"A very large ship full of sergeant-instructors sinking in the middle of the Atlantic," he returned.

Lodger: "Bring some soup, please."

Landlady: "Windmill soup?"

Landlady: "Yes. If it goes round, you get some."

Britain's Largest Station

In Great Britain the largest railway station is Waterloo, where, in twenty-four hours, 1,400 trains are dealt with at twenty-three platforms.

The busiest junction is Chapham Junction, through which upwards of 2,000 trains pass every twenty-four hours.

A physicist finds that a room full of men can hear a speaker better than the same room of women, because heavy clothing that men wear absorbs sound waves.

Policemen have no song and the adults no call notes.

Among our special animals is to be the weak link in a chain letter.

"Walter, that drunk man out of me has already gone, sir."

"Bring him in again, and throw him out."—Vart Hen, Stockholm.

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WHEAT CROP FINANCING PLAN IS ARRANGED

Ottawa, Ont.—Arrangements were completed here between the Federal Government, the banks and the western pools for the financing of the pool's shares of the new crop. It was arranged also that the pools be supported by the government in operating a voluntary pool, such as was done last year when the government put up the money for an initial payment of 25 cents a bushel. Approximately the same initial payment will be guaranteed this year.

In effect the government renewed last year's policy. Whether the pools are completely satisfied with the government's treatment will not be clear for a few days. Last year was a small crop year, and the line of credit extended by the government was calculated accordingly. To give the same credit this year, when the crop is larger, might not suit the pools as well. The conference estimated the pools as much as they got last year, and it is quite probable they got the precise terms of the credits to be given were not available.

With respect to the carryover of approximately 80,000,000 bushels of 1929 wheat pool holdings, the government agreed to continue the policy of not selling unless sales can be effected without tumbling world prices.

In view of these decisions by the government, the delegation which was headed by Premier J. R. Brown, and included Premier John Bracken of Manitoba, did not press the proposal for a Canadian wheat pool in the judgment of the delegates represented by the delegates a national wheat board would best meet existing conditions. The Bennett government, however, is opposed to such a board, and in view of the government's attitude, the case for a board was not presented.

Plight Of Farmer

Agnes MacPhail Refers To Low Returns From Farm Products

Ottawa, Ont.—"There is bitterness on the part of the farmer," declared Miss Agnes MacPhail, M.P., in addressing the Canadian Institute on Economic and International Affairs here. "The resentment of the farmer against those who are supposed to lead him is a very real thing."

The value of Canadian field crops in 1928 was \$70,000,000 less than in 1928, "yet the farmer's overhead remained the same," she continued. "If he could meet his debt with potatoes and hogs and chickens and cream, he could meet it as good as any other farmer in the world." She said that when he converts his commodities into cash the farmer's overhead is two or three times what it was three years ago.

The "patric market-splitting" which has called for the conference would not remedy the situation, she maintained. There should be publicly-owned processing plants for various parts of Canada to handle the products of the farm, said Canada's only woman member of parliament.

House Opens In October

Exact Date Has Not Yet Been Announced

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's parliament will open in October about the same time as the British House and the parliaments of several other dominions. This was the intimation on high authority.

The question was under discussion at a meeting of cabinet council. In the absence of definite information of convening dates from Great Britain and some other countries of the commonwealth, it was decided to leave the matter of fixing the date for the opening of the Ottawa parliament in abeyance.

As trade agreements entered into at the Imperial Conference came into effect until parliamentary approval has been given, in government circles the hope had been conceived that parliament might be convened early in October.

Enter Military College

Ottawa, Ont.—Thirty-eight recruits, including 24 from the east and 12 from the west, have been selected to enter the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ont., for a term commencing August 29. The Department of National Defence announced.

W. N. U. 1557

C.N.R. Retrenchment

Economies Expected To Effect Saving Of \$750,000 Annually

Montreal, Que.—Economies of about \$750,000 annually are expected to result from further reductions in personnel and salary ratings announced by S. J. Hungerford, acting president of the Canadian National Railway. In August, 1931, salaries of officers and supervisory forces were cut 10 per cent. The continuing decline in revenues, Mr. Hungerford said in a statement, has necessitated further retrenchments.

The programme of curtailment of staffs is believed to abolish about 55 positions, while the cuts in salaries are, in connection with higher paid men at least, expected to run as high as 40 per cent.

Action was taken, the statement said, after a careful examination of the duties performed by the many officers. Wherever it appeared possible, the abolition of positions or consolidation without lowering efficiency, such a course was adopted. The salary cuts affect all those receiving \$5,000 a year or more.

Besides the matter of economy alone, the statement indicates, certain special circumstances had to be taken into account. For several years executives had not been occupied with transportation and maintenance, in connection with higher paid men at least, expected to run as high as 40 per cent.

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A Retaliatory Measure

Dean Corbett Refers To Effect Of Economic Conference On U.S. Trade

Williamstown, Mass.—The Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa was described largely as a retaliatory measure intended for the most part by Canada to express resentment against the Hawley-Smoot tariff of the United States, by Dean T. E. Corbett of McGill University.

Acting as chairman of a special symposium on the conference, in connection with the Institute of Economics here, Dean Corbett agreed however, with Prof. John Henry Williams, United States economist, that the Ottawa agreements would not seriously disturb United States trade. Prof. T. E. Gregory, of London, English economist, also asserted the Ottawa agreements represented the victory of "raw material countries over an old industrial country."

Cholera Raging In China

Deaths In Shensi Province Total 500 A Day

Hankow, China.—Reports from various districts of Shensi Province said cholera is raging throughout the province with increasing intensity. Deaths totalled 500 a day. Scores of villages have been wiped out, it was said.

Cholera is more virulent throughout China this summer than at any time in recent years, and even foreigners living where sanitary conditions are good, and clean food is obtainable, have been stricken.

The disease continues unabated throughout the Yangtze Valley province despite cooling weather, which usually puts an end to it.

Hundreds are dying daily in Honan, Anhwei, Hupeh and Shensi, the provinces which are hardest hit. The disease is sweeping towns, villages, and the countryside alike.

Script For Tax Payment

Calgary, Alberta.—Issuing of script valued at \$1,500,000, which represents one-third of the annual tax revenue, is to be returned to the city for payment of taxes only, has been recommended to the city by the Unemployment of Married Men's Association, as a means of saving bank interest and exchange losses totalling about \$74,000.

Prince May Visit Sweden

London, England.—It was learned on high authority that the Prince of Wales intends to visit Sweden some time in October but that no definite date for the trip has been fixed. The information recalled frequent rumors in the past that Prince August of Sweden might become the prince's bride.

Boycotting Japan

Shanghai, China.—The "Blood and Iron" society, an organization formed to promote anti-Japanese boycotts, is becoming increasingly active with threats against merchants handling Japanese goods.

Drowned In Arctic

H. G. Watkins Was One Of British's Distinguished Explorers

Angmagalik, Greenland.—H. G. Watkins, one of the most distinguished of younger British explorers, was drowned when his kayak—a one-man Eskimo canoe—upset in the sea. He was only 25 years of age.

Watkins rescued Augustine Court, found from the Greenland icecap last May after Courtauld, a member of Watkins' expedition, had been marooned for several weeks.

Details of the accident were not available. Watkins was leading an expedition investigating possible sites for air bases on an Arctic air route between Great Britain and Canada.

Despite his youth, he had established himself as a distinguished explorer. He held the Royal Geographic Society's medal. Shortly before he set out on this expedition he became engaged to marry Miss Margaret Rose Graham.

The kayak is a difficult craft to operate. The Watkins' expedition had several especially made, and members went into training to learn how to use them.

S.S. Pennyworth Sails

Capt. Mount Expects To Make Second Round Trip This Season

Churchill, Man.—Following a race against time when extra shifts worked throughout the night, the S.S. Pennyworth sailed away at 11:25 a.m. Wednesday, August 24, for London, England, carrying 255,700 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat and 840 tons, or 31 cars of flour and feed. The last minute rush gave Capt. W. Mount a chance to clear out on the high tide with a ship low in the water, and filled to capacity. He will make fast time to England in the hope of making a second trip this season.

BACK TO THE LAND PLAN TO BE ENCOURAGED

Ottawa, Ont.—Although the time has been too short to indicate the general reaction, the opinion has been expressed in many official sources that the provisions in the agreement reached at the Imperial Economic Conference would result in a stimulation of the movement "back to the land."

All that is wanted is a tangible hope that the farmers may get a return for the labor—even to an extent slightly approaching what they could expect from industry in the urban centres—to restore the equilibrium to a more healthy state," declared one official here.

Since 1891 there has been a steady decrease in the rural population and a corresponding increase in the growth of urban population. In 1891 the percentage of heads of families earning their living directly from the land was 68. In 1931 this percentage had fallen to 46.

A constant stream of provincial and municipal officials has been passing through the co-ordination offices of the Minister of Immigration since the inauguration of the "back to the land" movement early this summer, and every province in the Dominion is now actively interested.

ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT TAKE OVER GUARD DUTIES

FORMS WHITE ARMY



Dr. O'Higgins, of the Irish Free State, President of the volunteer division of the Saorstad Army Corps.

Dr. O'Higgins, of the Irish Free State, President of the volunteer division of the Saorstad Army Corps, is seen here with a group of men in military uniforms, likely the Royal Sussex Regiment, standing in formation.

Curfew Law Enforced

Nine O'Clock Means Something To Children In Aylmer, Quebec

Aylmer, Que.—The long, mournful call of a siren sounded in Aylmer at a recent night—it was the 9 o'clock curfew—but it meant nothing to the children on the streets, who continued to play. Suddenly, Chief Delbert Dammelin and his force swept along in battle array. Thirty-seven boys and girls were taken into custody by the officers of the law, lodged in the town cells, and, despite the protests of indignant parents, remained there until the release one hour later, at 10 o'clock. The "prisoners" included 28 boys and nine girls, ranging in age from nine to 16 years.

For the first time in eight years, since it was placed on the statute books, the curfew law had been enforced. "And from now on," Chief Dammelin explained to the irate parents, "it will be enforced."

Anglo-Canadian Treaty

Premier Brownlee, Of Alberta, Sees Benefit To Western Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—Western Canada should benefit from the wheat and livestock provisions of the Anglo-Canadian trade treaty, this opinion was expressed by Premier J. E. Brownlee, of Alberta, who is conferring with the Dominion Government on the financing of the 1932 wheat crop.

The six-cent preference in the British market, said Mr. Brownlee, should benefit the western farmer and the removal of the restrictions against Canadian cattle should prove an added boon.

An Unrealized Ambition

Montreal, Que.—General Sir Arthur W. Currie, commander-in-chief of the Canadian corps in France, and the principal of McGill University, confessed his unrealized ambition to have been a member of one of Canada's history teams. The admission came during a luncheon to a contingent of British cadets, who arrived here following their shoot at Coughton range, Ottawa, against the pick of Canada's young rifle shots.

Manitoba Reducing Civil Service Salaries

Government Maps Out Economy Program To Balance Budget

Winnipeg, Man.—D. Kennedy cut some \$750,000 from its expenditures for the present fiscal year, the Manitoba government will reduce the salaries of all its employees by another seven per cent. beginning September 1.

The cut, together with one effected previously, brings the total reduction to 10 per cent. on lower salaries and 25 per cent. on higher. It affects everyone from cabinet ministers down.

Faced with declining revenues and increasing expenditures on relief, Premier John Bracken and his ministers recently mapped out the economy programme which is designed to keep the budget balanced.

Besides the salary reduction, amalgamation of various government services, elimination of a number of grants and reduction of the grants to the University of Manitoba are forecast. Mr. Bracken said there would be curtailment of grants to public schools.

Free Trade For Denmark

Canadian Business Men Bidding For Large Portion Of Market

Montreal, Que.—Adoption by Denmark on September 1, of a sweeping free trade policy was announced by the Montreal Board of Trade on the basis of "authoritative" information. The consul-general for Denmark in Montreal was unable to confirm the news, although it had been unofficially reported to him officials of the foreign exchange department of the Danish National Bank in Copenhagen had issued a statement to this effect.

All cattle, fodder, coffee, rice, raw hides, seeds and fruits for oil-pressing purposes, pigiron and raw metals would be admitted free to Denmark under the new policy, thus creating one of the most important free markets in Europe. Canadian business men, it was stated by officials of the Montreal board, are musing for the time being to obtain as large a portion as possible of this market.

RAIL PROBLEM REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED SOON

Ottawa, Ont.—The report of the royal commission on transportation will be ready well in advance of the opening of parliament. Whether or not it will be given out before the opening or held until the members can have the first look at it, is for the government to decide. The commission requires the report and presents it to the government. Their duties are complete.

The final written report of the commission has not yet been completed, it is understood. The commissioners, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice L. P. Duff, are gathering day after day, weighing the facts collected in railways throughout Canada and considering possible remedies for the situation as presented to them.

They have before them the balance sheets of both great Canadian railways, supplemented by the personal testimony of Sir Henry Thornton, former president of the Canadian National, and F. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific. High officials of both systems have furnished information.

Provincial governments and business organizations have been given a chance to present their views. It is for the commission to produce from the great mass of evidence before it some suggestions or recommendations which will tend to the solution of Canada's great single problem.

The question of establishing a permanent commission to supervise the operations for both railways has not yet been decided, but considered. Whether or not this will find a place in the commission report remains to be seen. Certainly it appears likely the report will contain recommendations designed to cut out duplication of lines and services. It will also, in all probability, indicate measures for the control of motor bus and truck competition.

If the report contains any drastic recommendations for cutting out branch line services, its reception in parliament is apt to be somewhat mixed. Members of parliament are not likely to be critical of any proposal which tends to deprive their constituents of railway services.

SEES TENDENCY TOWARDS LOWER TARIFF BARRIERS

Washington, D.C.—Stanley Bruce, former Australian minister to the United States, here that the chief achievement of the Imperial Conference was that it had given the world a lead toward tariff reduction.

Asserting that economic recovery could not come without lowering tariff barriers, Mr. Bruce said he looked to the approaching world economic conference to carry forward the work begun at Ottawa.

"The significant thing about the Ottawa results," he said, "is that the proposed tariff changes are all downward. We are removing obstacles to trade within the empire, not putting new ones in the way. It is a start for a world movement toward lower tariffs."

Mr. Bruce paid a brief visit here on his way to London, England, to become resident Australian minister there. He said his Washington visit had no official purpose. He held courtesy calls at the White House, the British embassy and the dominion legations. Mr. Bruce said there was no intention to add an additional legation to the list. Discussing Australian policy, Mr. Bruce admitted recent Australian tariffs were abnormal and artificial interference with trade and not ordinary legitimate protection for industry. They were imposed, he said, because Australia could not afford to buy imports and wanted to pay its debts by locating exports without taking goods in exchange.

Australia's policy, he explained, was partly due to its experiments on social legislation beyond the country's resources, and partly to tariff walls which closed its export markets for its natural products.

Mr. Bruce said he was satisfied with the agreement on meat reached at the Ottawa Conference. He believed it would increase Australian meat exports. He would not comment on the probable gains in trade between Canada and Britain.

B.C. Apple Growers Profit By Preference

British Not Likely To Buy From United States

Victoria, B.C.—The preference of 34½ cents a box on Canadian apples granted by the British Empire together with the 13 per cent. premium on American money, will drive United States apples out of the British market, said a spokesman of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture.

The United Kingdom takes annually between 5,000 and 6,000 cars of boxed apples from the Northwest states and British Columbia. The most this province can ship at present is 10,000 cars. The British Columbia officials say that with present price levels maintained, apple growers are in a fair way to dispose of their crop at net profits of close to 80 cents a box.

Will Aid Canadian Ports

Grain Formerly Shipped Via U.S. Now To Go By Dominion Routes

Montreal, Que.—As a result of the six cents a bushel preference granted Canada by the United Kingdom in the agreement signed at the Imperial Economic Conference, millions of bushels of Canadian wheat that has formerly been shipped via the United States will now be exported from Canadian ports, J. H. Bainville, president of the Montreal harbor commission, stated here.

He declared that the agreement would result in a great increase in the handling of grain in Montreal, Saint John, N.B. and Halifax.

Shunts Not Optimal

Capetown, South Africa.—"Concessions granted South Africa cannot be made without serious consideration, improvement in the country's economic position at the present time or for many years to come." This was the content of Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts on the work of the Imperial Conference.

Crop Predictions

Winnipeg, Man.—Western Canada will this year garner 380,000,000 bushels of wheat more than it did last year, according to estimates of the Seale Grain Company. They place this year's western crop at 430,000,000 bushels, the second largest in the history of the prairie provinces.

U. S. Foreign Population

Canadian Exodus Southward Shows Decline In Recent Years

The latest census in Canada that most of the Canadians living in the United States migrated southward in recent years is contradicted by a bulge in the 1930 census issued by the commerce department at Washington. It is disclosed in the bulletin that of the 1,278,421 natives of Canada resident in 1930 in the United States, 205,966 or 35.5 per cent, settled here in 1930 or earlier. Between 1920 and 1931 inclusive, 252,231 or 18 per cent, entered. Thus there are 737,777 Canadians in the United States, 37.5 per cent of the total, whose migration dates from the pre-war period. The percentage is probably still substantially accurate two years after the census as immigration from Canada to the States since 1930 has been negligible.

The war-time and post-war movement from the Dominion is shown thus in the bulletin: 1915-1919, 92,271, or 7.3 per cent of the total; 1920-1924, 207,015, or 16.2 per cent; 1925-1930, 241,228, or 19 per cent. There was a steady decline in yearly immigration from Canada during the last five year period until in 1930 the lowest total for several generations was recorded.

The bulletin distinguishes between "French" and "other" Canadians and shows that the French-Canadians living here have, on the average, a longer term of residence in this country. The total of 1,278,421 included 370,852 French-Canadians and 907,569 per cent, entered in 1930 or earlier, and 61.8 per cent, in 1914 or earlier. The largest foreign born group in the United States, according to the bulletin, are the 2,144,642 natives of the British Isles, the Irish making the largest contribution. Next in order come 1,790,424 Italians, 1,608,814 Germans, 1,385,048 Poles, and 1,152,622 Russians. Of all these groups, including the British and Irish, the bulletin shows that 70 per cent, were pre-war settlers in the United States.

Contour Of The Earth

Surface At North Pole 13 Miles Closer To Centre Of The Earth

It is not generally known that the surface of the earth at the north pole is approximately 13 miles closer to the centre of the earth than it is at the surface at the equator. In Canada the form of the surface is determined by the triangulation and levelling of the geodetic survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, which makes scientific investigations to determine the nature of the dip of the surface as it goes north so as to allow for the 13 miles shortage in the earth's polar radius. The use of traverses in various parts of Canada, to assist in determining the shape and form of Canada's surface, which is, of course, neither a perfect sphere, has resulted in much investigational research.

The Planet Venus

Find That Earth's Twin Sister Has Atmosphere Similar To Our Own

Astronomers of Mount Wilson Observatory have found indications that the atmosphere of Venus contains carbon dioxide, which is one of the essentials in life as we know it on Mother Earth. The Carnegie Institution, which made the announcement, points out that this is the first time that a gas of any kind has been identified in the spectrum of any of the sun's planets. The presence of life on "earth's twin sister," has, however, not yet been definitely ascertained. In any case, as Venus seems to be void in external clouds, it is improbable that any signs of life on its surface will ever be detected, even if they exist.

Steps are being taken to save for posterity Old Blantyre village school, in Scotland, which Livingstone, the missionary explorer attended.

My mother was painted by a famous artist.

That's nothing. Mine paints herself every day.—Karkaturo, Oslo.

W. N. U. 1507

The Why Of Names

Writers Use Nouns De Plume For Various Reasons

The why of a name de plume for a scribbler not always the same as that of a pseudonym for a performer. A performer with an old name will change it to a more euphonious one so that it will be remembered. Scribblers take on new de plumes for diverse reasons. These frequently more painful for the man than their predecessors' own cognomens.

Only one man tried to make things easy when taking on non de plumes were O. Henry, Joseph Conrad and Mark Twain. Samuel Porter made it O. Henry because of a personal reason. Conrad had to take that name or something even simpler, for his own Polish handle was a trial even to himself and particularly out of place since he wrote in English. Samuel Clemens took Mark Twain, a Mississippi river boat term, simply as a gag, and when the name jumped into sudden fame he had to continue it.

Commo Hamilton got that tag because his brothers named him Gibb, were all scribblers, and he didn't want to be confused with the others. Willard Huntington Wright, as a serious essayist, stuck S. S. Van Dine on his mystery tales, as he didn't want to know he had sunk that low.

Names Mean Something

Similarities Often Cause Confusion, Especially In Business

A New York morning paper recently called this announcement: "Partnership of P. Morgan and Fred Setzer, known as J. P. Morgan & Co., of 74-63 Rockefeller Boulevard, has been dissolved." Such name similarities frequently confuse. Thomas Edison, Jr., in early youth, once displease his father by accepting a post with an electrical company which exploited his name. There was a Henry Ford Automobile Company in Jersey City, the property of a man being Henry Ford. His business was respectable and nothing could be done about it. The Tiffany jewelry firm secured an injunction against The Tiffany Film Company. The original Tiffany offered no remuneration until the film company used a big diamond as a trademark, signifying that "the name stands for gems of the highest quality."

Canadian Farm Facilities

Modern Conveniences Now Well Distributed In Farming Districts

Complaints from the official census of Canada, taken in June, 1931, discloses that the number of automobiles and motor trucks on farms in the Dominion more than doubled in the ten-year period 1921-31. There are now 2,237 farms in Canada, and the number of farms reporting tractors was 45,378, in 1931 the number of farms using tractors was 97,176, an increase of 123 per cent; similarly the number of tractors increased in the ten-year period from 47,455 to 109,059.

Self-binders in use in Canada totalled 31,339; there are 8,929 combine harvesters and 4,794 headmows. Cream separators are almost exactly the same in number as self-binders—431,727. Gasoline engines are used on 159,650 farms and electric motors are used on 14,638.

One farm in 6.08 has a radio; one in 3.11 a telephone, one in 8.61 has water piped to the kitchen, and one in 20.17 has water piped in the bathroom. Over 73,000 farms have gas or electric light.

More than one-half of all the farms in Canada are found to be situated less than five miles from a railway station, and more than 75 per cent of all farms are served by improved roads.

Estate Covers Forty Acres

Grounds Around Buckingham Palace Are Tactfully Laid Out

Not many of those who wander through the grounds of Buckingham Palace realized that those grounds, which include lawns, flower-gardens, lake and woodland scenery, are over forty acres in extent. The gates at Constitution Hill are opened only on the annual garden party. Just before their opening a policeman tries them. Then a plumber and his mates solemnly oils them. Then someone throws them apart. The procedure never varies.

The Byrd Antarctic Expedition found that automatic cameras would not work when the cold reached 30 degrees below Fahrenheit.

Alberta farmers, it is claimed, can fatten swine more cheaply than any other part of the world.

FUTURE CAPTAINS BOLD OF THE KING'S NAVY



Major-General the Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary, inspecting the cadets at the Nautical College, Pangborn, Bherke, on Foulders' Bay.

Need Of Proper Films

Guarding Against Moving Pictures Unavailable For Children

"There is a great work which could be done by the women's institutes of this country and that is seeing that children do not attend films which are unsuitable for them," declared Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, speaking at Ottawa to more than 300 women's institute members of Ontario and Quebec.

Mrs. Baldwin explained she had taken a great interest in this enterprise in England but had not been successful in her endeavor. But she hoped the women of Canada, through the institutes would be "pioneers in the films for children movement" and that they would insist that an hour should be reserved with appropriate pictures shown them. "Children's minds are like sponges," she said.

More Divorced Men

Figures Show More Divorced Men In Canada Than Divorces

There are more divorced men in the Dominion than divorces, the figures show—4,049 to 3,392. Included under the heading of "not stated" are 9,149 persons, but it is explained that of these 7,525 are Chinese absent from the Dominion with permission to return and therefore counted in the population.

The highest percentage of single persons is in Quebec where they number 62.19 per cent of the population. British Columbia has the largest number married with a percentage of 43.70. The coast province also has the greatest percentage of divorced persons—24—but Ontario has the largest actual number with 2,986.

Analysing Old Violins

Two violin-makers of Basle, in Switzerland, have been examining old violins to find the secret of their superior resonance. A powerful microscope showed the investigators that the wood was not only polished but that it was also impregnated with a metallic substance.

Italy plans to repair and improve all state-owned buildings.

With Paddle and Canoe

In British Columbia

Charm Of B.C. Scenery Can Be Enjoyed To Utmost On Canoe Trip

The canoe routes of British Columbia provide many features that are novel and characteristic. The mountains, no doubt, contribute largely to the scenic interest, and they would also be a background for many of the trips. Cruises are open to the traveller wishing to stay within touch of civilization, as well as to the one desiring a holiday on lakes where the paddle of the white man has rarely been dipped.

The charm of British Columbia scenery is well displayed to the canoeist travelling over the route which circles through Whitesail, Estun, Teluscha Lakes and the Intanah and Cotsabunk Rivers back to the starting point. Leaving Burn's Lake on the Canadian National Railway the outfit is transported by motor truck to Gotsa Lake. On the cruises no settlements are met with, but the wilderness extends a welcome and, as the canoe glides through the clear waters, depicts snow-capped mountains, glacier and heavily timbered slopes for entertainment. Deer, bear, moose, caribou and goats, ducks, geese, and ptarmigan are some of the subjects offered to the sportsman armed with rifle or camera. On Whitesail Lake swans are plentiful but these enjoy strict protection.

Hardly Seasoned Worth It

Uncle Walter was paying his brother a visit for the first time in six months. Arriving at the house, he was met by his little nephew.

"Well, sonny," said Uncle Walter, "how did the work I sent you for a Christmas present?"

"The boy thought hard."

"Oh, yes," he said at last. "I remember. I haven't looked at it yet."

"Why, how is that?" asked the uncle wonderingly.

The youngster shrugged his shoulders and replied blandly:

"Because mother said I must wash my hands before I touched it."

In one day recently 183 divorces were granted in London.

Has Its Bright Side

Some People Have The Money To Buy English Estates

The story from London, England, concerning the break-up of old estates in England, and the partial dissolution of the landed gentry will bring a pang to all those who dislike to see the passing of old and cherished things which have contributed so much to British civilization. It seems that Burke's "Landed Gentry," the "Who's Who" of the bluebloods, will now have to be published in two sections, one containing the names and pedigrees of those who still are landed, and the other the names and pedigrees of those who have been "dislanded." We are told that of 2,500 families originally in Burke's, two-thirds remain intact from the ravages of taxation and changed conditions. A sad story, indeed, as we have suggested. But there is the silver lining. It is obvious that the estates could not be sold if there were no buyers. But buyers there seem to have been, and that means that if the peers and the squires haven't the money, others have.—Ottawa Citizen.

Sound Registering Apparatus

Measuring Various Noises That Disturb Peace Of City Dwellers

Measuring the various noises that which big city dwellers are subjected with the latest and most delicate sound registering apparatus, a German finds that at the sound of tearing paper the noise indicator pointed to 44. The figures for horse-drawn wagons, trolley cars and subway were 28, 48 and 80 respectively. The honking of an electric motor horn 92, while only 80 was registered when an ordinary motor horn sounded. The roar of a hungry lion ran a close second to the noises discharged by a wide open motor cycle. The respective figures were 101 and 102. Indoor experiments revealed that a room with 200 adding machines in operation is as noisy as a metropolitan thoroughfare at noon.

London's Big Clock

Big Ben Gets Out Of Reckoning Twice In Every Hour

Big Ben, London's big clock, goes wrong twice in every hour. When the "big minute hand" gets to about ten minutes past the hour the strain on the spindle to which it is attached begins to be tremendous. This has been ten feet long and no featherweight. The result is that it "races" between ten past and twenty past each hour and reaches the figure of 100 seconds too early. Then comes the upward journey after the VI. is passed. From twenty minutes to until ten to the strain lessens and the hand reaches the X. five seconds late. Luckily the five seconds gained during the downward half is just balanced.

Motor For Bicycles

An electric motor and storage battery to be attached to bicycles, has just been devised in Holland. The motor has a chain transmission to the rear wheel, and the battery can be charged overnight from an ordinary electric light socket. It has a capacity for driving a wheel 50 miles without recharging.

Wheat Exports Increase

Canadian exports of wheat in the month of July, 1932, reached a total of 19,620,724 bushels compared with 12,960,517 bushels in July, 1931. The largest buyer was the British Isles. There was also a very rapid increase in the exports of rye, which increased from 122,600 bushels to 2,480,000 bushels.

Big Library In Hotel

Toronto boasts a hotel library with between 4,000 and 5,000 volumes. Its guardian is Miss Louise Mason, the only professional librarian in a hotel in Canada. She thinks that people are growing tired of sex problem books. Men make more requests for biography than for any other type of book. Most popular with both sexes are books of an amusing and diverting type.

Lake Baikal, In Siberia, Has Been

sounded to a depth of 5,306 feet.

Some Leading Industries

Flour Mill Occupies Prominent Position In Value Of Products

In a review of manufactures based on vegetable products just issued by the Canadian Bureau of Statistics flour milling is rated as the leading industry of the group from the point of gross value of products. This industry, which has declined to most domestic needs for more than 30 years, has within recent times shown a spectacular development. There are 383 flour mills in Canada, many of them of the most modern type, and their capacity is far in excess of Canada's demands, running as high as 121,000 barrels per day. In 1930 Canada exported 7,514,788 barrels of wheat flour, and the Dominion is one of the leading world-factors in the wheat flour industry.

Singularly enough the rubber industry is another which has been developed to high importance in Canada. In 1930 Canada was the fifth largest importer of raw rubber in the world, ranking after the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany. Nearly 70,000,000 is invested in the rubber industry in Canada, and the products of this industry find their way to the remote parts of the world, Spain, Peru, Dutch East Indies, Portuguese Africa, and China are but a few of the countries where Canadian automobile tires are sold.

The fruit and vegetable canning industry also occupies a position of importance with an output valued at over \$45,000,000. It is an industry which has made great progress in recent years, the volume of fruit and vegetable preparations produced having increased 124 per cent during the period of 1923-29.

Sugar refining is another large industry. In 1930 sugar refineries had a production valued at \$45,000,000. The Canadian tobacco industry in that year was credited with a production valued at nearly \$85,000,000.

Builds Up Good Business

Woman Has Made Success Of Selling Dental Supplies

Among the exhibits in connection with the Empire Dental convention at the Royal York Hotel, was a neat booth bearing the sign "Annie Miller, Dental Supplies." Miss Miller believes that she is the only woman in Canada in this business, smiling and pleasant, and not in the least aggressive, she was interesting people.

Five years ago, she happened to be staying at a summer resort where the guests included the family of the head of a large manufacturer of dental supplies. At that time, she had just found that she would have to earn a living. Following this acquaintance, she became a saleswoman for that firm. Shortly afterwards she made the plunge and went into business for herself. Now she has her own office and secretary.

She said she built her business on just one thing—she stood behind every article of dental supplies she sold. That absolute dependability on the satisfaction for business, and on that principle, she thought, work was opened miles to men or to the woman pioneer.

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sounded to a depth of 5,306 feet.

FANCIFUL FABLES



BABY'S OWN SOAP

THE HOUSE OF DREAMS-COME-TRUE

— BY —
MARGARET FEEBLES
Author of "The Splendid Folly," "The Hermit Of Pax-Road," "Hobbs & Robinson, Ltd., London."

CHAPTER XXIX—Continued.

Facing her, as she reached the top-most step was a glass door, giving entrance to Claire's own particular sanctum, which usually, in summer, stood wide open to admit the soft, warm air and the fragrant scents breathed out from a border of old-fashioned flowers, sweet and quaint, which encircled the base of the house.

One today the door was shut and forbidding-looking, and Jean experienced a sudden sense of misgiving. Suppressing Claire's chance to be out just when she had arrived brimming with the hundred little feminine confidences that were to have formed the "heart-to-heart talk." It would be too aggravating!

Her eager glance flew ahead, searching the room's interior, clearly visible through the wide glass panel of the door. Then, with a startled cry, she halted, her hand clapped over her lips to suppress her involuntary exclamation of dismay and terror that had leapt to them.

The afternoon sunshine slanted in from a picture of grotesque horror, a nightmare conception that could only have sprung from the macabre imagination of a madman.

In the middle of the room Claire sat bound to a high-backed chair, secured by cords which cut cruelly across her slender body. Her face had assumed a curious ashen shade, and her eyes were fixed in a numbed look of fascinated terror upon the tall, angular figure of her husband, which framed in front of her jerkily, like a marionette, while he threatened her with a revolver, his thin lips, smiling cruelly, drawn back from his teeth like those of a snarling animal.

He was addressing her in queer high-pitched tones that had something inhuman about them—the echo of empty sound of a voice no longer controlled by a reasoning brain.

"And you needn't worry that Mr. Brennan will be overwhelmed with grief at your early departure—no, no—he-he-he—he gave a foolish, cackling laugh—he won't have time to miss you much! I'll still be here! I'll attend to that! There'll be a second bullet for your dear friend, Mr. Brennan."

"Crack!" The sharp report of a revolver shattered the summer silence as Jean sprang forward and screeched at the handle of the door. But it refused to yield. It had been locked upon the inside!

Then, as the clock cleared away, she saw that Claire was unharmed. Sir Adrian had deliberately bristled above her head and was now rocking his long, lean body to and fro in a parody of horrible, noiseless mirth. Evidently he purposed to amuse himself by indulging the torture of suspense upon his victim before he actually murdered her, for Latimer had been at one time an expert revolver shot, and even drug-ridden as he had now become, he could not well have missed the helpless target by accident.

But Sir Adrian's head had been turned, but no merciful oblivion of unconsciousness had come to her relief. Her face was a little paler, and her breath came in short, quick gasps between her lips. Her face looked like a mask, set in a blank stupor of horror.

The sound of the shot brought Blaise and Nick racing to Jean's side. One glance through the glass door sufficed them.

"God in heaven! He's gone mad!"

"Get Tucker here at once!"

Blaise's swift command, flung at her, as he and Nick leapt forward, sent Jean flying along the terrace as fast as feet winged with unutterable terror could carry her. As she ran, she heard the crash of splintering glass as the two men she had left behind smashed in the pane of the locked door, and almost simultaneously Sir Adrian's pistol barked again—another shot, and then a third in quick succession.

The sound seemed to wring every nerve in her body. Blaise . . . had that madman shot him?

With sobbing breath she rushed blindly into the house and met the butler, running too, white faced and horror-stricken.

"My God, miss!—Sir Adrian's murdering her ladyship—and the room door's locked."

The man almost babbled out the words in his extremity of fear.

"The terrace door . . . Quick, Tucker! You've got to get out there!"

"Mr. Brennan's there . . . they're broken in glass . . ."

"Not waiting to be told of the end of the sentence, Tucker bolted out of the hall and along the terrace, while Jean leapt up against the doorway drawing in her quivering breath. That seemed actually to tear their way through her throat and yet brought her no relief, she agonized thudding of her heart. For the moment she was physically unable to run another yard.

But her mind was working with a rapidity that she had never known.

She was doing—herself. If she had not dismissed Nick that day when he had proposed taking her away with him, would never have happened . . .

Claire would have been safe—safe! But she had interfered, she had believed that no real good ever came of doing wrong, and now her creed had failed her utterly. Nick's resistance of her suggestion that she should go with him to the States might have been an alibi. To Jean it seemed that that moment as if her world was falling in ruins about her.

With sick apprehension she almost reeled out again into the mocking summer sunlight, and, running as fast as the convulsive throbbing of her heart would let her, regained the far end of the terrace and peered through the door that led into Claire's room.

The shattered panes were shattered. Jagged teeth and spikes of glass stuck out from the wooden framework, while here and there, dependent from them, were bits of cloth torn from the men's coats as they had scurried through.

Within the room Jean could discern a confused hurly-burly of swaying, writhing figures—Blaise and Nick, and the butler—struggling to overpower Sir Adrian, who was fighting them with all the cunning and the amazing strength of madness. From beyond the claspnet of people, a battering uneasily at the door, the shrill, excited voices of the frightened servants who had collected in the hall outside the room.

For a few breathless seconds Jean was in doubt—wondered wildly whether Sir Adrian would succeed in breaking away from his captors. Then she saw Nick's foot shoot out suddenly like the piston-rod of an engine, and Sir Adrian staggered and came crashing down on to his knees. The other two closed in upon him swiftly, and a minute later he was lying prone on his back with the three men holding him down by main force.

With difficulty avoiding the protruding pieces of glass, Jean stepped into the room. Her first thought was for Claire, who now hung helplessly and unconscious against the bonds that held her. But Blaise very speedily directed her attention to something of more urgent importance for the moment.

"That doctor," he called to her. "Quick!" He was still panting from the exertion of the recent struggle, and Sir Adrian's head was still on the floor.

Jean turned the key and tore open the door leading into the hall. The little flock of servants gathered outside, was hurled into the room, frightened and excitedly tutted.

"Get some cord, one of you," commanded Jean authoritatively. "Anything will do if it's strong!"

Two or three of the servants broke away from the main body and ran quickly in search of the cord. The third, glad to be of use, and very soon Sir Adrian, bound as humbly as his struggles rendered possible, was borne to his room and laid upon his bed.

"Ring up the doctor," ordered Blaise as he assisted in the rather difficult process of conveying Sir Adrian upstairs. "Tell him to come to Charwood as quickly as he can get here. And another eager little detachment of domestics flew off to carry out his bidding. The underfootman by the door for the telephone—a good half-past nine, and in a voice which fairly twittered with the

agitating and amazing news he had to report, transmitted the message to the doctor's parlour—amid at the other end of the wire, adding a few picturesque and stimulating details concerning the struggle which had just taken place—and which, apparently, he had perceived with the eye of faith through the wooden panes of the locked door.

Meanwhile Nick and Jean had turned their attention towards releasing Claire, who, as the last of her bonds was cut, toppled forward in a dead faint into the former's arms.

A second procession wended its way upstairs, Nick bearing the slight, unconscious figure in his arms while Jean and a kindly-faced housemaid followed.

"Her ladyship's maid is out, miss," volunteered the girl. "But perhaps I can help?"

Jean smiled at her, the frank, friendly smile that always won her her eager, willing service of man and maid alike.

"Thank you, can," she said gently. "As soon as we can bring her ladyship round, you shall help me undress her and put her to bed."

In a few minutes Claire recovered consciousness, but she was horribly shaken and distraught, crying and clinging to Jean or to the housemaid who was almost crying, out of sympathy—a child frightened by the dark.

Jean, understanding just what was needed, accompanied Nick to the door of the room, where he lingered unhappily, his anxious gaze still fixed on the slender shivering figure of the girl.

"Don't worry, Nick," she said reassuringly, as she went away with only one reaction. But I know what she wants—she wants a real mother-son. Go down and ring up Lady Anne, will you, and ask her to come over in the car as quickly as she can."

Nick nodded, the idea commended itself to him as a golden opportunity, so nearly broken by the safe aided with the kind, comforting arms of his mother about her.

It was an intense relief to Jean when Lady Anne arrived and quietly and efficiently took command of affairs. And there was some relief for her unruffled poise and capability throughout the night that followed.

Claire, nervous and utterly unhelpful, slept but little, waking constantly with a cry of terror as she imagined she relived the ordeal of the afternoon, while in the bed room, which Sir Adrian's limbs and efficiently took command of affairs. And there was some relief for her unruffled poise and capability throughout the night that followed.

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Gives you a cooler, sweeter, more fragrant smoke in your pipe, and thousands of men now realize the big difference that **QUALITY** can make to smoking pleasure.

OGDEN'S CUT PLUG

"If you roll your own," use Ogden's fine cut cigarette tobacco.

Our Old Industry

House Thatching Still Carried On In Rural England

The following article is by H. Hodgkin, whose family have been house thatchers for more than three generations.

It is a curious thing, one of the oldest industries in England, is still carried on, though in a lesser degree than in the past.

The reason why many thatched roofs remain, is that most of the walls and roof timbers of old houses are not strong enough to withstand the weight of a tiled or slated roof, without a lot of strengthening.

In the early days of "wattle and daub" and half-timbered houses, thatch was greatly in vogue. Many of these old houses were apparently built around a grandfather clock, and in the majority of cases, were incomplete without a thatched roof.

Thatchers in those days used wheat stubble—the short straw which remained after the sickles (and later reaping machines) had cut away the corn. This stubble was left in the field until the first frost, when a farmer sent his men to "bag" it, breaking scythes or sticks, they took it off while it was brittle, afterwards storing it for use on cottages, farm buildings, and so on.

The thatcher of today follows most of the old customs, with the exception that he uses rye or wheat straw in the length as he leaves the trussing machine. Where such straw is extra long it is cut in half before being used, and a safer method of securing it has been evolved, particularly on modern houses of six to sixteen rooms.

Another kind of thatching greatly in demand today is that for which reeds are used. This makes a very serviceable roof, and lasts indefinitely.

Yet another kind of thatching is done with heather, cut when in bloom, and very beautiful effect is obtained when this method is used on any small ornamental roof. Heather is not so large reeds as it is not a very good water resister, and for that reason an undercoat of other material is used with heather thatch.

Miller's Iron Powders prove their value. They do not cause any violent action on the stomach, any griping, but do their work quietly and thoroughly, so that the destruction of the worms is imperceptible. Yet they are thorough, and from the first dose there is improvement in the condition of the sufferer and a cessation of manifestations of internal trouble.

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"If you roll your own," use Ogden's fine cut cigarette tobacco.

Little Helps For This Week

My peace I give unto you,"—John xiv. 27.

Then leave thy vain attempts To seek for peace; That would can never give One soul's release; But in Thy Saviour's heart Security dwell; No pain can harm thee hid In that sweet rest.

—Adelaide Anne Proctor.

He says Himself that His peace is not the world's; that it does not come from anything in this life; it cannot be taken away by anything in this life; it is wholly divine. As a white dove looks brighter and fairer against a black thunder-cloud, so Christ's peace is brighter and sweeter in darkness and adversity.

—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Benefit Canadian Ports

As a result of the six cents a bushel preference granted Canada by the United States, the United States, signed at the Imperial Economic Conference, millions of bushels of Canadian wheat that has formerly been shipped via the United States will now be exported from Canadian ports. J. H. Ratnival, president of the Montreal harbor commission stated.

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Leaves Calgary for Carbon and
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IN CARBON AND DISTRICT

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"A Modern Service at a Moderate Price"

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CHRIST CHURCH, CARBON

1st Sunday - Holy Communion 11 a.m.
2nd Sunday - Evensong & Sermon 7:30
3rd Sunday - Mattins & Sermon 11:00
4th Sunday - Evensong - Sermon 7:30
5th Sunday - Evensong - Sermon 7:30
Baptisms, Funerals and Weddings
By Appointment
REV. L. D. HAYWARD, M. A., LL.D.
Priest-in-Charge

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ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

JOHN WOLF

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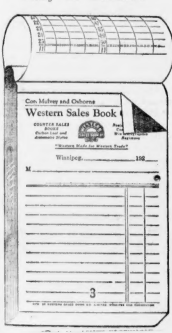
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Any in Canada



PLACE YOUR NEXT ORDER WITH
The Chronicle

TOWN & COUNTRY Personalographs

Yesterday was the last of the official
Wednesday half holidays and in future
all stores in Carbon will be open
on the six full days of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Bennett returned
on Tuesday evening from a ten day
motor trip to various Alberta points.

The Black Diamond mine has been
operating practically steady the past
week, indicating that the full coal
trade is commencing.

Mrs. J. M. Moffat and daughter
Maive, of Chatham, arrived in Carbon
on Tuesday evening and are visiting
at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Mc
Killop.

Mr. E. P. Wall of Trochu, and Mr.
P. A. Miller of Edmonton were in
Carbon on Wednesday night, August 31,
and held a meeting in the Kera school-
house four miles south of town, for
the purpose of forming a new church.

Six months have passed since the
case was called at Bellevue, and
Phillimore, and today the situation ap-
pears no nearer settlement than it was
before.

Brown Thought He Saved Money

Recently John Brown boasted
that he didn't need to subscribe
to the local paper. He could read
his neighbors should be with to
something of importance. Now
John Brown was a man of many
business undertakings in various
parts of the district. He was also
a great creditor. One day Sam
Johnson gave up the ghost and
departed to another land. Now it
so happened that Johnson left an
estate and some debts, including
a debt to Brown. When the Credit-
or's notice was published Brown
discovered the fact and the paper
this would not have happened.

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ADVANTAGES BESIDES ITS
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Ad No. 735

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CROP PRICE GUARANTY



For Us, a Wheatman,
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Take advantage of this offer...
Get the new equipment you need
to reduce your production costs

Many farmers who need new machines for the eco-
nomical production of their crops have been reluctant
to buy them because of uncertainty as to the prices they
will receive later in the year for these farm products.

In order to meet this situation, the International
Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd., offers to farmers
purchasing machines after this date, a definite price
guaranty on wheat based on 77 cents a bushel for
No. 1 Northern at Winnipeg, applying to a liberal
portion of the purchase price of the machine. If the
market price for wheat does not reach the guaranteed
price at the time payment becomes due on notes given
and maturing this year, the purchaser of machines under
the plan will receive a credit equal to the difference.
Any farmer in Canada, regardless of where he lives or
what he raises, can purchase McCormick-Deering farm
machines under the terms of this offer.

This is your chance to replace wornout and obsolete
equipment on a favorable price basis. Let us explain the
details of this remarkable plan and tell you just how
to take advantage of it in equipping your farm with the
new cost-reducing machines you need at a real saving.

W. POXON - CARBON

Mac's Drug Store has installed
another new show case. This latest
improvement is a "humidor" case for
the displaying and storage of tobacco,
and is one of the latest types on the
market.

Mr. Carl Moorhouse and daughter
Phyllis returned on Friday from Cal-
gary.

Mr. E. P. Wall and Mr. P. A. Miller
will hold services in the Kera school
house on Sunday, September 4th. In
the morning, while in the afternoon a
National service will be held.

Miss Phyllis James returned from
her home in Kelowna, B.C., on Tuesday.
Miss James will again teach the Ar-
dabank school.

Jack Gordon, son of Mr. and Mrs.
Jas. Gordon, had the misfortune to
fall and break his arm last week.

Jas. Taylor of Arnis, was a Carbon
visitor on Sunday.

Miss D. Kelly of Calgary, was a Carbon
visitor on Thursday.

Mrs. Mary Johnson left on Wednes-
day to spend a few days with relatives
at Cochrane, Alberta.

Opening of school at Blairmore has
been delayed a week from the sched-
uled date, August 29, due to the out-
break of infantile paralysis.

The annual picnic of the Carbon
United Church Sunday School was
held last Wednesday afternoon.

Hugh MacDonald arrived the first
of the week from Medicine Hat and
will teach the Avonlea school again
this year.

Rev. Wm. McNicol, and Mr. and
Mrs. E. J. Rollau were visitors to Pine
Lake last Thursday.

Miss Anna Charlesels left on Wed-
nesday for Calgary, where she will
take her grade 12.

Richard Applewood left on Monday
for Calgary, and will attend Normal
school at that point this term.

Miss Olive Charlesels left for Red-
lands on Wednesday, where she will
teach the school there again this year.

Mr. P. Muir arrived on Monday from
Winnipeg and spent a few days here
with Mrs. Muir and family, who have
been spending the summer in Carbon.
Mr. and Mrs. Muir and family expect
to return to their home in Winnipeg
at the end of the week.

The eclipse of the sun, which oc-
curred yesterday between 11:22 and
1:00 o'clock, was witnessed by many
of the local citizens. Fortunately the
day was bright and clear.

Mr. Richard Johnson of Olton Pine
Creek is the latest subscriber to take
advantage of our \$1.00 a year offer.

Mrs. Shibley and some of Calgary
spent the week end at the home of Mr.
and Mrs. G. W. Malton and returned
to the city on Monday.

Conditions of Alberta wheat crop is
88 per cent normal, an increase of 39
per cent over 1931, according to the
crop report of the Seale Grain Com-
pany, Limited. The company's western
survey is based on reports from 364
stations.

An extraordinary picture will be at
the Carbon Theatre on Monday even-
ing, September 5th. It will be "Wa-
terloo Bridge" and is said to be one
of the sensations of the year. This is
a war picture and anyone interested
in love and war will not get the thrills
of a life time.

THEATRE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

Mac Clarke, and all-star cast

- IN -

"WATERLOO BRIDGE"

NEW PRICES—Adults 30¢; Students
25¢; Children under 12, 15¢

HARVEST SUPPLIES

Gloves, Shirts, Socks, Overalls,
Boots, Etc., for Your
Harvest Needs

Prices Lowest in History

CARBON TRADING CO.

FOR THE HARVEST

BAMBOO BINDER WHIPS with leather lashes, Each 35¢
BINDER CANVAS WEB, 4-inches wide, per yard, 30¢
SLAT MEMBERS, BINDER CANVAS RIVETS AND STAPLES
AT LOWEST PRICES

LEATHER GLOVES, from 35¢ per pair up

W. A. BRAISHER

LOWER FARES LABOR DAY

BETWEEN ALL STATIONS IN CANADA.

ONE WAY FARE AND ONE-QUARTER
FOR THE ROUND TRIP

Good going from Noon September 2, to Noon September 10th
Return Limit September 6, 1932

Ask CANADIAN PACIFIC

WANT ADS. GET RESULTS

CREAM SHIPPERS!

Improved Service Means More Money for Your Cream
Cream Truck Leaves International Warehouse, Carbon every
Tuesday and Friday at 6:00 a.m.

BEST SERVICE OFFERED FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE BY

JOHNSON & MOORHOUSE

IN CO-OPERATION WITH

The Southern Alberta Dairy Pool

The Alberta Pacific Grain Company Ltd.



COMMENCING business in the North-West Terri-
tories in 1901—four years prior to the formation of
the Province of Alberta—The Alberta Pacific Grain
Company, and predecessor Companies, carries in its
records a long line of service to the farmers of Alberta.

ALBERTA Grain Company, Limited, under the
able management of John L. McFarland, com-
menced business in 1901. Total production of wheat in Western Canada in
that year had reached less than 65,000,000 bushels. Under Mr. McFarland's
policy of fair dealing with all farmers, the growth of his Company kept pace
with increasing wheat production in the West. In 1912 Alberta Pacific
Company, Limited, was brought into being under guidance
of Mr. McFarland and consisted of an amalgamation of Alberta Grain
Company and Alberta Pacific Elevator Company, Limited.

THE "A.P." organization continued to grow. Its elevators followed the
railway construction across into the newly cultivated areas of Alberta
and extended its operations into Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

WITH the completion of the building of the Panama Canal the "A.P."
became a pioneer in the movement of grain to import markets
through the Western route. Terminal elevators, having a capacity of
6,250,000 bushels have been acquired by the Company at the Port of
Vancouver.

THE "A.P." system has passed through the financial stress of 1907-08;
the war and its aftermath; boom periods and the business upheaval of
the past three years—a period of years, many of which have been obscure
and filled with business uncertainties. In all its three decades of dealings
with thousands of farmers and the handling of hundreds of millions of
bushels of grain, the Company has never failed in an obligation to any client.
As its customers today are pioneers of Alberta, who drew the first
bullet of grain they produced in the Province to an "A.P." elevator.

FAIR-DEALING with its customers, coupled with competent office and
field staffs; efficient physical grain handling equipment and desire and
ability to return to the grower the most that can be obtained for his grain,
has brought the "A.P." system from its humble beginning in 1901 to its
present position in the grain trade of Canada.

THE policies of the "A.P." today are and will continue to be, those of
the founder of the "A.P." system.

J. L. McFarland
GENERAL MANAGER